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ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. and 5 P.M. to 8 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

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E. V. D. PARR, Superintendant.

**ENGLAND IN THE WAR. WHAT THE LANCASHIRE SOLDIERS HAVE DONE.**

[BY LIEUT. VICTOR MACCURE.]

There are few men of the New Army of Britain with a more sturdy spirit than those of the Lancashire Regiments, and there are none that have fought better or had a bigger share of the hardships of war. A visit to their trenches and camps in France shows one that these men, who three years ago, and in some cases much more recently, were mill operatives or clerks, have become hardened soldiers, ready for anything that the fighting line can ask, and that they are capable of fighting and enduring under the grim, most of circumstances. Nothing seems to rob them of their cheeriness; they make light of all hardships, and carry on always in the same imperturbable, dogged, but cheerful way.

A Regular officer in command of one battalion—the came from a crack cavalry regiment—had nothing but praise for these new soldiers of his, and for their officers. The officers were mostly business men from manufacturing firms in the Lancashire towns and cities, and their Colonels found them of the same good stuff as the men. For his adjutant, who could handle figures with a skill he thought amazing, he had the greatest admiration. Old soldier that the Colonel was, accustomed before the war to discipline, etiquette and military precision working like the mechanism of a watch, he was tickled by the direct methods of speech among his men, and he gladly admitted that they could do their job. His only difficulty was to keep them back from the fighting when it was not their turn.

It is difficult to get the men to talk of their exploits. They will rather talk of their home towns and the streets and places in them than they will of Arras, the Somme or the Ancre. There are men among them, a high proportion, who wear the ribbon and button of a twice won Military Medal, but it is almost impossible to draw from them any story of how the decoration was gained. It is only from stray scraps of talk that any particular story can be pieced together.

The chance to add to the battalion laurels by sharing in an offensive is very much a matter of luck, and there are regiments which can show very little in the way of share in advancing, but which have records not less heroic, of long spells in the trenches. For instance, a battalion of the King's Own went to France very early in 1916, went into the trenches of the Loos, salient within seven days of landing, and never went further back from them than the Brigade reserve until late in October of that year. The battalion saw trench warfare at its worst, for our artillery's superiority over the Boche had not then been established. From the Loos area they went down to the Somme and had perhaps a more terrible experience. It is not generally comprehended that the winter of 1916-1917 on the Somme was as bad as any, despite all arrangements for the comfort of the men. The line was simply a series of shell-craters linked up, and the mud and cold and general discomforts were exceedingly trying. Yet these Liverpool men cheerily stood their turn, and after ten months round Loos, and were able to boast that they had only fifteen cases of trench foot, which says a great deal for the discipline of the battalion, as any soldier will agree.

Four Liverpool Territorial Battalions, now brigaded at the Front, kept back at home for a considerable time and acted as draft-producing battalions for the first line. One battalion passed 120 officers to service battalions, another passed 100, and altogether the Brigade, while at home, passed out over 400 officers and 2,000 men, with a machine-gun company as a make-weight. It may be said in justice, therefore, that the war experience of the Brigade started long before it went to the front as a complete unit. But though it came out late the Brigade has already passed through one very trying experience. It was holding a sector where the enemy imagined some development was coming, and the narrow front had to endure an intense bombardment from every kind of artillery from 15 inch down to Minnies. In one day 50,000 shells were poured upon this Liverpool Brigade, and a certain proportion were gas shells. The Liverpool established a reputation for "sticking it" and for remaining cheerful even at the worst moment.

This same Brigade has considerable experience of raiding. It has raided the German lines times without number, and has an effective way of dealing with counter-raids. The story is told of one Lewis gunner, who, during a raid, kept his gun firing until a German party worked round him. A German officer and three men, all armed with bombs, worked along the trench until they came upon him, sitting with his Lewis gun upon his knee. "Give us your gun, or we bomb," shouted the officer. "The Hell, you will!" said the gunner, and he looked out and wiped out the party.

Another group of Lancashire Territorials declares that it is master of No-Man's Land. It keeps patrols lying out near the Boche line and promenade up and down the front in the most amazing way. Its speciality is daylight raiding, and it keeps the Germans unpleasantly busy most of the time. It, too, has had the severe ordeal of intense bombardment, and it was among the first to experience "muzzled" gas.

The five battalions raised in Manchester have done splendidly, and, when one sees the cheerfulness and humanity of the men, it is difficult to realise the great deeds they have done at heavy cost. All of these battalions were in France at the beginning of 1916 and one at least was out in 1915. One of them after six months of holding the line, varied by occasional raiding, came into a full share of the events of the Somme in July of 1916. It lost 29 out of 21 officers, killed or wounded, on the first day of the engagement.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

**THE PRESS AND THE COMMONWEALTH.****ABOLITION OF THE CENSORSHIP TO BE DEMANDED WHEN THE WAR ENDS.**

Acknowledging a presentation made to him by brother journalists at the Savoy Hotel, London, recently, Sir Edmund Robbins, K.B.E., who recently resigned his position as manager of the Press Association after nearly fifty years' service, said great changes had taken place during the last half-century, but there had been no weakening of the spirit of independence or of the exercise of criticism, as compared with the position taken up by the pioneers of a free British Press. It was unfortunate that under the stress of a great war the Press had been called upon to submit to a censorship. His experience was that a censorship was necessary, and it was only by a recognition by both the Government and the representatives of the Press of the grave issues at stake that the difficulties inherent to the present situation could be arranged satisfactorily. As soon as possible after the war was over the Press would demand the abolition of the censorship. The Press had proved itself a great national asset in the part it had played by assisting to raise the enormous War Loan, since hostilities commenced. This view, he had little doubt, would commend itself to the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir Edmund added that there had been, under a him a cheque which represented the balance of subscriptions to the gifts which had been presented. He did not know what was the amount of the cheque, but whatever it was he proposed to divide it equally between the Newspaper Press Fund and the Orphan Fund of the Institute of Journalists. (Cheers.)

Lord Burnham said that during the past three years it had been recognised more than ever before that the Press was one of the main supports of the Commonwealth. They would never go back, he believed, to the time when any Government, or statesman, could afford to ignore the Press. The Press would not easily surrender the tremendous and formidable power it had gained, day by day, which had exercised on the fortunes of the Empire. Powerful as it was before the war, it was far more powerful now.

A giant of the Manchester police, won the Military Cross that day for taking command, practically, of the shattered battalion. At Ginchy, in September, 1916, this same battalion was again under heavy fire and lost in casualties 129 men in five days.

Another battalion which has a very high military record, counts its entrance into Serre as a red-letter day. Coming under bombardment a few days after its arrival in Mindon Post trenches, it fought superbly at Mametz, Bazentin-le-Grand, High Wood, Ginchy, Munich Trench, Croisilles and Bullecourt, and it was the patrols of this battalion who first ascertained, by pushing on, that the enemy had retreated from Serre, thus raising a hue and cry that spread over 100 miles of front.

Yet another battalion, composed mainly of mill-operatives from Oldham, by winning a reputation for trench-digging, became the pioneer battalion of its division. It helped to make a railway for the Somme push and most often worked under fire. Two companies went up to consolidate in a village and arrived just as the Boche counter-attacked. The men put down tools and helped the infantry. After four hours' fighting in which the enemy was soundly beaten the two companies came out, having gained one Military Cross, a D.C.M., and four Military Medals.

A North Lancashire battalion recruited largely in Lancaster, Burnley and Blackpool, formed part of that Brigade which had the honour of selection for breaking the hinge of the German line in front of Arras. This is a much decorated battalion which fights hard and plays hard. It won honour on the Somme and regularly carries off a goodly proportion of the prizes at Divisional sports. The genuine little Bantams of this Regiment are a source of perpetual joy to their Colonel, both for their ability as soldiers and their excellence in the Divisional games.

A sports of men go to make up these Lancashire battalions, men from every walk of life. There are men of all the religions found in England serving in their ranks. There are men skilled in the use of their hands and men who are more skilled in the use of their brains. The regimental bands are fostered by men who have highly educated taste in classical music, and the lad of one Division will show a cross of wood in his chapel, smooth, beautifully proportioned as a cross should be. That was made by the men of the Pioneer battalion and presented to the little church as a gift. Fierce fighters while the fighting is going, these men exhibit the finest chivalry when the work is done, and in the heat of battle. A beautiful side of their nature is the kindness they show to the animals in their charge, or to those they pick up, and they are inveterate collectors of stray birds and animals.

It is not fair to tell of the honours gained by these Lancashire battalions, especially for to some have better opportunities than to others. In any case the records are incomplete. But it may be said that they compare favourably with the battalions from any country in Britain, or with any men from any overseas branch of the British Family.

Yet it is not alone in France that the men of Lancashire are distinguishing themselves. On any of the fronts on which the soldiers of the County regiments are fighting, one will find men from all sides of the wide county of Lancashire, in Macedonia, in Palestine, in Mesopotamia. In fact, wherever the Commonwealth of Britain needs men, there will be found the Lancashire men fighting cleanly and cheerfully taking up a full share.

**WORLD'S RICE TRADE. INTERESTING STATISTICS.**

The current number of the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute contains an article of 70 pages on the production and uses of rice. Practically all the rice-producing countries of the world are considered separately, in respect both of their rice crops and of their trade in rice, and an attempt is made to arrive at some idea of the world's production of this important foodstuff. It is calculated that the output of cleaned rice in 1916-17, in all countries except China, amounted to about 60,000,000 tons. Of this the British Empire produced about 36,000,000 tons, mostly in India, where the crop (including an allowance of a million tons for Native States) was no less than 35,000,000 tons. Of the foreign production of 24,000,000 tons, over 20,000,000 tons was grown in five countries—Japan, Netherlands East Indies (chiefly Java), French Indo-China, Siam and Korea. Estimates of production in China are largely guess-work, but the Imperial Institute adopting the view that the output in China is not likely to be much inferior to the Indian crop and may exceed it, concludes that 40 per cent, or a little less, would be a fair allowance for India's proportion of the world's annual production of rice.

No less important is the position which India occupies in the world's rice trade as a source of supply for other countries. That is not a necessary consequence of its importance as a rice producer. Some of the countries of largest production—China, Japan, Netherlands East Indies—do not grow enough to supply their own needs, though in the case of Japan the large increase in the rice crops in the last three years has changed a heavy import balance into an export balance, so far as the trade with foreign countries (i.e., excluding Korea and Formosa) is concerned.

EXPORTING COUNTRIES. The world's export trade in rice is practically under the control of three countries, India, French Indo-China, and Siam. It has been calculated that the quantity of rice which entered into international trade, as shown by the export returns of different countries, amounted in 1913 to about 6,400,000 tons. This includes exports from European countries of rice which has been milled in those countries, which came originally from India, Siam, or Indo-China, and which unduly swells the total by being counted twice over. Even so, the original exports of rice from India amounted to 40 per cent of the total, while those from Indo-China were 20 per cent, and those from Siam 18 per cent; in other words, these three countries provided nearly four-fifths of the total.

India's export-trade in rice is really dependent on Burma. Not only does Burma provide about three-fourths of the exports of rice from India as a whole (1,830,000 tons out of 2,430,000 tons in 1913-14), but Burma usually sends to other provinces of India more rice than those other provinces export. Without Burma, India would not be self-supporting in rice. As it is, India's exports of rice in the year before the war were equal to the gross requirements of the rest of the Empire, though actually only 42.6 per cent of the exports went to British countries, and 57.4 per cent to foreign countries.

The exports direct to the United Kingdom were only between 6 and 7 per cent of the total. On the other hand, the United Kingdom imported considerable quantities of rice from Holland and Germany which had been first exported from India to those countries, and after being milled and polished there had been re-exported to the United Kingdom.

RICE MILLING. Rice-milling, at one time a flourishing industry in the United Kingdom, had declined before the war owing to overseas competition from the Dutch and German mills, with the result that not only was the British home market partly supplied by foreign milled rice, but what was at one time the considerable British export trade in fully-milled rice had been reduced in many directions. Since the war both the home and export trade in milled rice have been largely recovered by the British rice-millers, and it is hoped that this industry may be able to compete after the war. The possibilities of the development of the complete milling of rice in India before export are also a matter for consideration.

The second part of the article deals with the uses of rice both as an article of food and for industrial purposes; the value of rice meal as a feeding stuff for livestock is also discussed. The milling processes are described, and the different grades of rice and the by-products which are obtained are shown in diagrammatic form. Numerous composition tables are given, and comparisons are afforded in this respect between rice and its by-products and other foodstuffs.

In connection with this subject it may be pointed out that the Indian Committee of the Imperial Institute is now conducting, at the request of the Secretary of State for India, an enquiry into the possibility of increasing the use of Indian raw materials and foodstuffs within the Empire. The enquiry naturally involves an investigation of the extent to which other countries, and especially enemy countries before the war, had secured a predominant share in Indian trade, and the causes which led to this condition.

A Special Committee has investigated the trade in rice, and it is understood has now almost completed its work. The need for such an enquiry is clear from the facts mentioned above regarding the dominant position taken in the rice trade by Germany and Holland, before the war, as compared with the United Kingdom.

**TRADE MARKS IN THE ORIENT.****A WARNING TO FOREIGNERS.**

The trademark laws of most foreign countries, especially of Japan and China, differ materially from those of the United States. In Japan, trademark rights are acquired by registration and not by priority of use. Not only is an American exporter who has omitted the formality of registration without trademark rights in Japan, but, what is even more important, other persons may acquire property rights in his marks by the simple expedient of forestalling him in registration. Every American who is exporting goods or who expects to export goods to Japan should accordingly make certain that his trademark is properly entered on the Japanese trademark records and that his rights, once acquired, are maintained.

In China there are no material laws for the registration of trademarks. It is the custom for exporters to register their marks at their own consulates, and this often leads to more than the ordinary extraterritorial confusions. In practically every case a foreign infringer of a trademark in China insists that the question be adjudicated under the laws and by the consular courts of his own country. When the owner of the mark and the infringer are of the same nationality, there is no difficulty; and even when the infringer is a Chinese, it is possible for the owner to prevent violation of his rights. The difficulty arises in cases where owner and infringer are citizens or subjects of different nationalities, and this is aggravated when the infringer is of a nation, such as Japan, in which no property rights in trade marks are recognized prior to registration.

While in Japan property rights in trade marks are acquired by registration, in the United States these rights are obtained by use of the mark in trade. If Japan and the other countries with similar laws would only look at the other side of the question, there would be a happy ending to many controversies. If a Japanese should register his trademark in Japan prior to its use in trade by an American, by all means the rights of the Japanese should prevail in China, and the United States as well as the Japanese Consular Courts should respect such rights. But should the American acquire rights in a mark by priority of use before the registration of the mark in Japan, then the rights of the American should rule in the Consular Courts. There would be no hardship on the Japanese merchant under such rules of reciprocity, for there is never any considerable interval between use and registration of a trademark by Japanese merchants, they recognize the necessity, under their laws, of prompt registration.

The fact that reciprocal trademark rights were recognized by Japan in China would not affect the question of trademark property in Japan; it would still be necessary for American merchants to comply with the Japanese laws to prevent the infringement of their rights in that country. That until the Japanese feel disposed to reciprocate in trademark matters in China, American merchants who wish to protect their trademark rights in the Celestial land should not only take steps to register these marks at the American Consulate, but should also make certain that application for registration in Japan be filed without delay. The whole matter, in fact, should be placed in the hands of lawyers who are familiar with the conditions and the foreigner trademark laws, and their advice should be followed. Otherwise the originator of a valuable trademark is liable to find himself, so far as the Far East is concerned, in the position of the purchaser of a house and lot whom thought he could draw up a deed without consulting a lawyer, and who eventually discovered that all he had bought was a lawsuit against the seller's wife, whom he had left in full possession of all her rights in the property. —Scientific American.

**HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.**

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. P. C. JESKIN, R.S.P. (RESERVE).

**MUSKETEER—PART I.**

The following will attend on Sunday next, January 13th:—

Leave, Blake Pier, 2 a.m.:—

(1) To Fire: Chief Insp. d'Almada, Inspectors Ayles and Silva-Netto, C.M.S. Alves and Figueiredo, C.S.M. Silva, Crown-Sergeants Butterfield, Barretto, Rosa and Castro. Also whole of Section 3 and part of Section 5 to be detailed by Section Commander.

(2) As Register-Keepers: Staff Inspectors Clarke, Laming, MacKenzie, McEwen, West and Wildin. Leave, Blake Pier, 1.30 p.m.

(3) To Fire: Remainder of Section 5, whole of Section 7 and part of Section 8 to be detailed by Section Commander.

(4) As Register-Keepers: Six Crown-Sgt. or Sgts. of No. Company to be detailed by O.C. No. 3 Company.

All members of Sections 5-12 who are acting as Bandmen will attend with their respective Sections when firing this Course.

By Order, T. F. Hovson, A.S.P. and Adjutant, Hongkong, 8th January, 1918.



UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG  
THE DEGREE CEREMONY TO-DAY.

On the occasion of the Degree Ceremony at the University, to-day, tea will be served from 4.45 till 5.30. A procession will then be formed, including the Honorary Graduates and the members of the Court, Council and Senate.

After His Excellency the Chancellor has taken his seat and declared the Congregation open, the University Anthem will be played by the Band of the Middlesex Regiment. The Vice-Chancellor will then present the candidates for Honorary Degrees, and the Graduates in Medicine, Engineering and Arts will be presented by the Deans of their Faculties.

The Honorary Graduates will each make a short speech and the Chancellor will then declare the Congregation closed. As previously announced, the honorary degree of LL.D. will be conferred upon Sir James H. Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.G., F.R.G.S., M.B.A.S., Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., F.R.G.S., and the Rev. T. W. Pearce.

Sir James Stewart Lockhart has been His Majesty's Commissioner for Wei-hai-wei since 1902. Born in 1839 at Ardsheal, Argyllshire, he was educated at King William's College, Isle of Man; Watson's College, Edinburgh (gold medalist); and at Edinburgh University (Greek medalist). Appointed after a competitive examination to a Hongkong cadetship, he came to the Colony in 1880, and, after serving in various capacities, became Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General in March, 1885. In 1888 he was appointed Special Commissioner to report on the extension of the Boundary of Hongkong, and in the following year received the thanks of the Secretary of State for his services as Representative of Great Britain to delimit the boundaries. He also carried on the negotiations relative to the recession of Wei-hai-wei with the Viceroy of Shantung in May, 1906. Sir James takes a great interest in numismatics, folk-lore, and the language and literature of the Chinese—indeed, he was Chairman of the Board of Examiners in Chinese at Hongkong in 1891—as well as in the history of British trade with the Far East. He has written a "Manual of Chinese Quotations" and an authoritative work on the Currency of the Farther East. He married in 1889 the second daughter of Mr. Alfred Hancock, of Hongkong.

Mr. J. W. Jamieson has been the British Consul-General at Canton since 1909. During the period 1893-99 he was attached as Chinese Adviser to the Burma-China Frontier Delimitation Commission. In 1899 he was Commercial Attaché to the British Legation at Peking, and in 1905 he was seconded for service under the Colonial Office as Superintendent of Chinese Labour in the Transvaal. He was made a C.M.G. in 1910 and received the Coronation Medal in the following year.

The Rev. T. W. Pearce came out to Canton for the London Missionary Society in 1879 and remained there until 1893, when he was transferred to Hongkong. He was Acting Inspector of Schools 1893-1900, and an examiner at Queen's College 1897-8. He was appointed a member of the Committee on Interpretation, 1899-1900, and to the Board of Examiners in Chinese in 1897. When the Chamber of Commerce Language School was started his knowledge of Chinese at once indicated him as its Head.

## SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The following subscriptions to the above fund have been received by the Treasurer during the week ending Jan. 7th, 1918, and are gratefully acknowledged:—

A. Denison	5.00
N. J. Stubb	20.00
W. A. Dowley	5.00
W. J. D.	5.00
W. A. Hannibal	5.00
P. C. Potts	5.00
T. Arthur	5.00
W. C. F.	200.00
A. H. Harris	5.00
W. J. Pringle	5.00
A. H. C.	10.00
F. C. Butcher	5.00
Sale of Camp Photos by F. A. Perry	21.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>308.00</b>

\* Monthly subscription.

—Donation.

T. Robinson

(General Secretary)

F. G. B. HARRISON, R.N.

(Naval Secretary)

C. L. COOPER-HYNE, C.F.

(Military Sec. and Treasurer)

SPORT.  
GOLF.

## CAPTAIN'S CUP COMPETITION AT FANLING.

The following is the result of the competition for the Captain's Cup, played on the 5th inst. at Fanling:—

T. R. Chasels	18-80
A. Ritchie	61-81
T. A. Laughlin	92-83
Bulmer Johnson	90-84

## RESULTS OF KOWLOON FAIR COMPETITIONS.

The following are the results of the golf competitions held on the Carnoustie course at Kowloon on New Year's Day:—

Ladies' Singles: Miss J. Rodger, 2; Mrs. Tarrant, 3; Mrs. Roland Braddell, 4.
Mixed Foursomes: Captain and Mrs. Gray, W. D. Kraft and Miss Robertson, 2; Bunning Pool, J. R. E. Lindell, 3; Dr. Smalley, 3; C. C. Stark, 4; A. Ritchie.

Clock Golf: A. Ritchie and D. Purves (tie 21) and A. Morrison and G. H. May (tie 22).

Three cards were taken out against bogey (25): 1. Dr. Lindsay Woods, 1 down; 2. G. H. May, 2 down.

Winners will be notified later, and can then obtain their prizes at Wong-Hing. Mr. R. E. Lindell has presented two prizes to the workers of the Fair.

## BILLIARDS.

## SOLDIERS' CLUB TOURNAMENT.

The Police and Warders further increased their lead in this competition at the Soldiers' Club on Monday night, and, with Sergt. Pitt still to play, they are almost certain of becoming semi-finalists. Scores:—

H.K. AND WARDERS	SCORE
Sgt. Grimmett 250	Mr. A. G. Pitt 173
Sgt. Brown 250	Mr. F. W. Black 219

The games between the 25th and 23rd Companies which ended in a tie last Thursday are to be replayed to-night (Wednesday) and to-morrow night.

## CRICKET.

## "THE SMALL UNIT'S CUP."

The first match for the above took place between the A.O.C. and A.S.C. at Happy Valley on Monday. The A.S.C. batted first, securing a total of 88 runs to which the A.O.C. replied with 131. Major Robertson contributing 58, which included one six and 9 fours. Scores:—

ARMY SERVICE CORPS	SCORE
Sgt. Allerton, c. Gibbons, b. Robert-son	6
L.-Cpl. Gleeson, b. Conner	1
Sgt. Turner, b. Conner	0
L.-Cpl. Gleeson, b. Conner	18
Pte. Knight, b. Conner	0
S. S. M. Sainsbury, not out	6
(Q.M.S. Sheriff, b. Conner	9
L.-Cpl. Hoath, b. Conner	12
Sgt. Allerton, b. Conner	15
L.-Cpl. Gleeson, b. Robertson	10
Extras	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>

ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS	SCORE
Major Robertson, c. Sheriff, b. Pearce	58
S. S. B. Wait, c. sub, b. Gleeson	1
Pte. Conner, retired	23
S. S. Houghton, c. sub, b. Pearce	2
Sgt. Field, c. Gleeson, b. Hoath	9
S. M. Mason, hit wicket, b. Hoath	4
S. S. Harwood, c. sub, b. Hoath	2
S. S. Gibbons, c. sub, b. Gleeson	7
Pte. Booten, b. Hoath	1
L.-Cpl. Brain, c. Sheriff, b. Gleeson	1
L.-Cpl. Smith, not out	0
Extras	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>121</b>

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

## HONGKONG LEAGUE—DIVISION II.

Middlesex Res. v. Staff and Depts. Navy Ground, to-day. Kick-off, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Atwell.

The United Services League match between the Royal Engineers and the R.G.A. which should take place to-day, has had to be postponed on account of the military duties of the latter team.

## WATER RETURN.

The Water Return shows that water in storage on the Island on January 1st was 1,173.10 millions of gallons, as compared with 430.18 millions of gallons at the same date last year. The consumption during December was 171.89 million gallons by an estimated population of 270,319, being 20.5 gallons per head per day. In December, 1916, the consumption was 110.15 millions of gallons by an estimated population of 269,719, being 14 gallons per head per day. During December, 1916, the services to the houses in the rider main districts were discontinued and a supply was given by public street fountains.

The storage of water at Kowloon on January 1st was 274.40 millions of gallons, as compared with 278.05 millions of gallons on the same date last year. The consumption during December was 41.18 millions of gallons by an estimated population of 101,500, being at the rate of 19.2 gallons per head per day. In December, 1916, the consumption was 30.78 millions of gallons by an estimated population of 99,200, being at the rate of 11.9 gallons per head per day. The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.  
A GENEROUS LUKONG.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a quantity of mat bags belonging to a Chinese contractor.

Defendant stated that a *lukong*, whom he had never seen before, gave the mat bags to him as a present.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$10; in default, twenty-one days' hard labour.

## THEFT OF CLOTHING.

A Chinese youth was charged with stealing two black coats, which were hanging out to dry outside a house in Shanghai Street.

Defendant stated that he picked up the two coats in a hush.

Complainant said he saw defendant come up to the house and remove the clothes. He gave chase and arrested him. Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to one month's hard labour.

## GAMBLING TO KILL TIME.

Ten bailiffs' watchmen pleaded guilty to gambling.

Inspector Kent stated that the defendants were put in charge of a barber's saloon, which had been seized by the Court for debt. Evidently with the intention of whiling away an unconscionable wait, they indulged in a game of *Ngau pai*, staking money.

The men were arrested and taken to the Police Station. Mr. Dyer Ball fined each defendant \$5.

## THE EFFECT OF GAMBLING.

A Chinese, employed by the P.W.D., pleaded guilty to stealing two sheets of corrugated iron.

Inspector Kent stated that when defendant was arrested, on Monday night at Wing Lok Street, with the pieces of iron in his possession, he admitted to the taking that he had stolen the metal from a garden in Bonham Road.

Defendant said he had lost all his money by gambling and had committed the theft in order to recoup himself.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced defendant to three weeks' hard labour.

## FIGHTING WOMEN.

Two Chinese women were charged with fighting in the public street thereby creating a disturbance.

First defendant stated that while they were engaged in carrying bricks, second defendant was rude to her. Words were followed by blows, witness receiving a "black eye."

The second defendant said the first defendant provoked the assault. She herself was a person of a peaceable disposition, and did not care to utter offensive remarks.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined each defendant \$5.

## PORTUGUESE LADY v. AMAH.

A Portuguese lady was charged with assaulting a Chinese amah.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner, who appeared for the defendant, admitted the assault, but stated that it was provoked by the insolent attitude of the amah. Complainant was employed at defendant's house sometime ago, but was dismissed. She visited defendant's house on New Year's Day and was very offensive to defendant, who slapped her. A general squabble ensued, and blows were exchanged.

Complainant stated that defendant hurt her wrist rather seriously.

Mr. J. R. Wood suggested that an amicable settlement should be arrived at. This was agreed to, defendant paying complainant \$4, compensation for her injured wrist.

## A PUBLIC WORKS PROSECUTION.

A Chinese contractor pleaded guilty to departing from the original plans submitted to the Public Works Department in regard to the flooring of a house.

Defendant said that his master had given him no instructions to make alterations.

Mr. Hutchings, of the P.W.D., stated that defendant had submitted a plan for filling a well in the flooring of the house.

According to the plan, the well was to be filled with new joists, which were to extend from wall to wall, instead of short joists. Evidently, with the intention of economizing in expenditure, defendant used old short length joists to cover up the well, thereby making the floor quite unsafe for treading upon. It might cause a collapse of the building and the loss of life.

Mr. Dyer Ball fined defendant \$20.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## NEW YEAR'S DAY IN MACAO.

The *O Progress* of Macao, in its issue of the 6th instant, gives the following account of the official celebrations held there on New Year's Day:—

"New Year's Day was celebrated at Government House in Macao with unusual brilliancy. In the morning at 11 o'clock, there was a distribution of cakes and toys to the poor children, who went to Government House accompanied by the priests of the parishes of the city.

H.E. the Governor and Madame Vieira de Mattos presided at the distribution, which was made by their lovely little daughter, the small ones being treated with the utmost kindness and thus being afforded the pleasure of also celebrating, as the least favoured by Fortune, the coming of the New Year. It was an initiative worthy of all sympathy and which, fashioned after the custom of giving a treat to the poor without the character of public alms—which always prejudices gifts of this nature—left a touching impression on the few persons who were present at the act and who were able to enjoy the simple and enchanting gladness that was depicted on the faces of the little ones.

At 3.15 p.m., H.E. the Governor received the compliments of the members of the Municipal Council, and a reception was immediately afterwards held of all civil and military functionaries and other residents of the colony who called in great numbers to pay His Excellency their respects.

Following the reception, which was held in the State Hall, H.E. and Madame Vieira de Mattos entertained a large number of their friends to tea.

His Lordship the Bishop was present at both the reception and distribution of cakes and toys, his call being returned by H.E. the Governor on the same day.

"All who went to Government House were delighted with the kindness and gracious attention shown to them."

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 5th January is as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate receipts for 1 week
This Year	\$12,246	—
Last Year	12,182	—
Increase	53	—

## EXTENSIVE THEFT OF RUBBER.

A Chinese junk-owner and his wife were charged, on remand, with the theft of 400 lbs. of rubber, valued at \$250, the property of the Kowloon godowns.

The Chinese watchman, who arrested the two defendants, stated that a clerk in the godowns informed him of the shortage of rubber and ordered him to search defendants' junk. He did so and found 75 lbs. of rubber concealed underneath the defendants' sleeping quarters, while the remaining 325 lbs. were found ingeniously placed between the frame-work of the junk. The woman was the only person on the junk at the time, and he arrested her. Witness subsequently found the first defendant near the complainant's office.

Defendants denied that they were concerned in the theft, and said they were not responsible for their folk's misdeeds.

Mr. H. Summers, landing overseer at the Kowloon godowns, also gave evidence. The case was again remanded.

## RESTAURANT OPEN AFTER HOURS.

The Chinese proprietor of the Hung Hoi Restaurant pleaded guilty to keeping his restaurant open after hours.

Mr. E. Davidson, who appeared for the defendant, said that a private individual engaged one of the halls of the restaurant on Monday night. A dinner party was held which continued till the small hours of the morning. By this time some of the members of the party were the worse for liquor, and, as it was very cold and the organizer of the party had no coat, it was suggested that a coat should be brought from his house. The men remained at the restaurant till the coat arrived, but in the meantime the Police came on the scene and charged the restaurant-keeper with keeping his restaurant open. Mr. Davidson contended that defendant was not to blame. He had protested against the restaurant being open after hours, but his patrons took no notice.

Inspector O'Sullivan said that defendant had been previously fined for a similar offence.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$50, remarking that the proprietor was responsible for keeping the law.

## INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD  
& COMPANY,

(ESTABLISHED 1850.)

(TELEPHONE 1741.)

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPT.  
A CHOICE STOCK OF  
DRESSING GOWNS  
IN ALL SIZES.

## VIYELLA PYJAMAS

IN ALL WEIGHTS.

READY-TO-WEAR TAILOR-MADE  
OVERCOATS

DENT'S HAND-KNITTED GLOVES  
White \$2.50 Khaki \$2.00 per pair.

## SILK AND WOOL SCARVES

From \$2.00 Each.

## KNITTED WAISTCOATS

WITH AND WITHOUT SLEEVES.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

(129)

## ANDERSEN, MEYER &amp; CO.,

LIMITED.

## ELECTRICAL MACHINERY,

SUPPLIES & FITTINGS.

MOTORS, ENGINES, PUMPS AND

ACCESSORIES.

Hotel Mansions.

Telephone 1990.

(1126)

## Wm Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

ARTISTIC

FURNISHING  
FABRICS

CHINTZES.

CRETONNES.

CASEMENT CLOTHES.

CORDUOYS.

PLUSHES. VELOURS.

SERGES. RIFPS.

TAPESTRIES.

PATTERNS GLADLY ON APPLICATION.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

THE COMMITTEE has decided that the following shall be the SETTLEMENT DAYS for the year 1918:-

TUESDAY	29th January.
WEDNESDAY	30th January.
THURSDAY	31st January.
FRIDAY	1st February.
SATURDAY	2nd February.
SUNDAY	3rd February.
MONDAY	4th February.
TUESDAY	5th February.
WEDNESDAY	6th February.
THURSDAY	7th February.
FRIDAY	8th February.
SATURDAY	9th February.
SUNDAY	10th February.
MONDAY	11th February.
TUESDAY	12th February.
WEDNESDAY	13th February.
THURSDAY	14th February.
FRIDAY	15th February.
SATURDAY	16th February.
SUNDAY	17th February.
MONDAY	18th February.
TUESDAY	19th February.
WEDNESDAY	20th February.
THURSDAY	21st February.
FRIDAY	22nd February.
SATURDAY	23rd February.
SUNDAY	24th February.
MONDAY	25th February.
TUESDAY	26th February.
WEDNESDAY	27th February.
THURSDAY	28th February.
FRIDAY	29th February.
SATURDAY	30th February.
SUNDAY	31st February.

By Order of the Committee,  
A. H. G. JACKSON,  
Acting Secretary,  
HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE,  
Hongkong, 28th December, 1917. [1495]

## LOST.

ON the 6th inst. WHITE FOX TERRIER  
HITCH, aged 3 years.  
Please communicate with—  
J. J. BRYAN,  
P.W.D.  
[1491]

## NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day admitted Mr. P.  
M. MOLASCO as SILVA as a  
Partner in our Firm, which in future will  
be carried on under the style or firm of  
WORCESTER, LAMBERT & SILVA.  
WORCESTER & LAMBERT.  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1918. [1472]



## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 11th January, 1918, at 3 P.M., on the spot, The Several Lots Numbered 1 to 19 on Plan to be seen at the Auctioneers' Office, for erection of BOUTHS AND MATSHEDS, on the Government Ground adjoining the Race Course, North of the Grand Stand Enclosure.  
Terms—Cash.  
For Plan and Conditions of Sale, apply to—  
HUGHES & HUGHES,  
Auctioneers. [1489]

## CANTON—C.M.S. GIRLS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

ST. HILDAS—East Parade Ground.  
Principal—Miss BENDELACK, M.A.,  
Dip. Ed.  
School Re-opens January 10th, 1918.  
Thorough English and Chinese Education.  
Fees moderate. [1489]

## STRAITS MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD.

DISPENSARY Buildings, Raffles Place, Singapore, are HONORARY AGENTS of the IMPERIAL MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD, where subscription are received, new Members are enrolled and all Members are welcomed as Visitors during their stay in port. [1388]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship  
"GLENVAULT"  
having arrived from Glasgow, cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.  
Goods not cleared by 12th Jan. at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.  
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. GODDARD & DOWDALL, on the 12th Jan., at 10 A.M.  
Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, after which they will not be recognized.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 5th January, 1918. [1490]

JOINT SERVICE OF THE  
"NEDERLAND" AND "ROTTERDAM"  
LOYD ROYAL MAIL LINES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship  
"OPHIR"  
having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.  
No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon of the 10th Jan. will be subject to rent.  
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 14th Jan., as they will not be recognized.  
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th Jan., at 10 A.M. by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOWDALL, Agents.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN.  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 4th January, 1918. [1497]

## INTIMATIONS

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 4130 for Fourteen Shares Nos. 13464/13477 in the name of MARY SARAH FRANK has been LOST or STOLEN, and it is at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Society and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager,  
Hongkong, 15th December, 1917. [1385]

## NOTICE.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 421 for Twenty Shares Nos. 12302/12305 in this Company registered in the name of WILLIAM ALEXANDER PARSONS MARTIN, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above Certificate be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager,  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1918. [1491]

## WANTED.

NEW YORK CORPORATION, whose Representative is now in Hongkong, desires Agency for Hongkong and Straits Tin. Best banking references.  
Apply to—  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[1488]

## WANTED.

A LADY STENOGRAPHER for a Mercantile Firm. Good prospects for the right applicant. Replies to be addressed to—  
"C."  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[1488]

## HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE, 87, PEAK, from 1st May to 31st October. 6 Rooms and usual Offices, together with a large Garden.  
Apply—  
W. MEYKIN HUMPHREYS,  
c/o W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,  
5, Duddell Street. [1483]

## TO LET.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS with excellent cuisine and attendance To Let in the Hill District.  
"EXCELENT."  
Apply—  
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1476]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in York Buildings  
HOUSES on Shameld, Canton.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.  
[129]

## TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Lee Hoo Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.  
For rent and other particulars apply to—  
THE MANAGER  
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,  
46, Cornuaught Road Central. [1900]

## TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings. [1273]

## TO LET.

No. 28, BELLIOSS TERRACE.  
No. 16, BURROW STREET, Wanchai ONE GODOWN.  
LEWKNOR No. 126, THE PEAK, from 1st April, 1918.  
No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, SHOP.  
No. 37, WHITEFIELD HOUSE and GODOWN, Shaukiwan Road.  
Apply to—  
LINDSEY & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [29]

## TO BE SOLD.

"GALESEND," 106, THE PEAK. Six rooms.  
Apply—  
C. H. GALE,  
Public Works Department, Hongkong. [1474]

## FOR SALE.

TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155, Peak.  
Apply—  
DUNCAN CLARK,  
LUNG, CRAWFORD & Co. [1485]

## INTIMATION

WATSON'S  
THE PREMIER  
SCOTCH.

DISTINCTIVE IN  
FLAVOUR,  
WELL MATURED,  
MELLOW.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 916. [12]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD, C. LONDON, OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

BE GORGING, 9TH JANUARY, 1918.

GERMAN MERCHANT SHIP.  
PING AFTER THE WAR.

There were few things of which Germans were prouder than their mercantile marine, and nothing which has been worse damaged by the war. We may take the total German mercantile tonnage in the early part of 1914 as 5,500,000 in round figures. By destruction of ships and seizure of ships by the countries now at war with her, Germany has definitely lost 1,100,000 tons—two-fifths of the whole—in spite of the curious fact that an unusual amount of her shipping happened to be in German harbours when she declared war. This, however, is by no means the measure of the full extent of her loss. Her commercial ports were ruined; the President of the Hamburg House of Burgesses declared last May not only that the trade and shipping of Hamburg had been almost completely destroyed, but that "simple restoration is impossible because all the threads have been severed which linked Hamburg with the whole world." Again, the great shipping companies have been earning no money, or a mere trifle, by voyages in the Baltic, and their expenses have been tremendous. Interest and amortization cost the Hamburg-Amerika Company £250,000 a year, but more serious than this has been the upkeep of the ships in neutral harbours, and the wages and board of the crews. The companies are really being kept going by Government loans, but they have to face yet another blow in the future. A gigantic subsidy was granted by the German Government to the shipping companies—the monopoly of the emigrant traffic from Eastern Europe to America. To the Hamburg-Amerika and Norddeutscher Lloyd it was worth from £12,000,000 to £18,000,000 a year, and it is not expected in Germany that this lucrative traffic will revive after the war.

If this be so, the enormous emigrant traffic in which these companies have sunk so much money will become a dead loss. It is obvious, therefore, that after the war, even if the Allies take no hand in the matter, German shipping will have a tremendous amount of leeway to make up, with insufficient capital resources, and the position grows more serious with each month that the war lasts.

Naturally there has been an outcry in Germany for two things—a great building programme and State assistance. During 1916 we heard a great deal about the building programme. German shipyards, we were told, had improved their position during the war, capital had been increased, and works extended. As a matter of fact, however, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* has recently referred to "the existing military veto upon new shipbuilding" as a well-known thing. We may assume, therefore, that Germany will not suddenly produce a brand new fleet the day peace is signed. There is, however, no question that she will be ready with an enormous building programme. The great financial and industrial concerns are now taking a direct interest in shipping, in order to secure tonnage space for imports at reasonable rates. There are, however, various difficulties ahead to be considered. It is agreed that German shipping cannot revive without State aid. In February, coincident with unrestricted submarine war, the Reichstag considered the Bill for the restoration of the German mercantile marine, on the basis of the State advancing £15,000,000. The loss of the ships in the United States and Brazil, however, altered the situation. By April the Government had agreed that far more money would be needed, and was apparently willing to make good the book value of the lost ships, but the shipping interests held out for the cost of construction of a new fleet at war prices. As it now stands, the Bill provides for non-repayable grants to shipowners to replace ships lost or seriously damaged, the grant to be the value of the ship as on 31st July, 1914, with an addition to compensate for additional cost of construction on a sliding scale, so that owners who replace ships within three years get 80 per cent. to 60 per cent. additional on the value, within 4 to 6 years 60 per cent. to 40 per cent., and so on. For 10 years ships are not to be sold to aliens or chartered to aliens without a Government permit. Naturally, no attempt is made to fix the total expenditure. Hamburg estimates it at £25,000,000. According to the *Frankfurter Zeitung* the Reichstag is to be asked to recommend (among other things) that the Exchequer shall share in the profits of the mercantile marine as rebuffed by State subsidies, and that the Government shall use their influence in order that new establishments and expansions of building yards may be promoted by the authorities, and, in particular, that work in shipbuilding yards shall be certified as urgent because of the military veto. That is, a large measure of State control and profit-sharing. There is a general demand in Germany that, during the reconstruction period, the entire German cargo space shall be under Government control so as to "ration" imported raw materials. This has called forth the opposition of the great industrialists, who claim that the Government should only take a percentage of the cargo space, and that all goods (except food) imported on private account in the free space, or in neutral bottoms, should be at the purchaser's free disposal. This in practice would mean materials for the big interests only. Probably the Government will agree; it will be seen that the big interests have had their way throughout. Herr Goetz argues against subvention (which would import Government control), and calls instead on the Government to indemnify the shipping companies for their losses over the maintenance of interned ships, crews, etc., and a grant to meet the cost of internment of German ships abroad has now been added to the Bill. The question, however, is freely raised whether ships built at war prices can possibly pay when freights fall to a lower level.

This is all very interesting, but it is "Hamlet" without the Prince of Denmark. For Britain will have a word to say on the subject. Germany under Prussian influence has treated trade as though it were war, and her shipping has been an important weapon in that war. It will not be less so in the future under increased Government control, and Germany need not expect to find the old conditions of passive acquiescence. The President of the Board of Trade on January 10th, 1918, stated that in future no privileges would be given to foreign shipping which are not enjoyed by British, and, in particular, he condemned the laws under which subsidised German ships could enjoy British harbour facilities without paying harbour dues. But public opinion in Britain demands much more than that. The Paris Conference declared for the restoration of the mercantile fleets of countries suffering from acts of destruction; and public opinion demands, and means to have, replacement of the ships sunk by submarines, ton for ton. We fear that the three million odd tons at Germany's disposal will hardly suffice to pay her debt. Every month that she prolongs the war that debt grows, and every month British opinion hardens. As is well known, many now demand the use of Britain's supreme weapon, a veto for a term of years on German ships using the ports of the Empire. That would ruin half the German marine out of hand. Complete veto may not be expedient for several reasons, but the British people are resolved that, at any rate, German ships shall not again use the ports of the Empire on the same terms as themselves and their friends. Naturally, the Government has not yet spoken on these points, because it does not know what kind of a Germany there may be at the peace, but in his speech on Saturday the Prime Minister said, significantly, that the Peace Conference must not forget our seamen; the services they have rendered and the outrages they have suffered for the common cause of freedom. The seamen are very bitter over the murder of their comrades by German submarines. The Seamen's Conference held in London on August 17th, representing the seamen of the Allied and principal neutral countries, resolved that, unless the present methods of submarine war ceased, they would refuse in future to sail in any ships carrying German seamen, and suggested calling on all dock labour in the world to refuse to handle German ships in port after the war. If they should decide to carry out a boycott, no Government could stop them, even if it wished.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks a donation of \$50 to the funds of the Hospitals from the Foreign Goods Guild (Imports).

The Union Church Guild meets this evening, at 8 p.m. in the Lecture Hall, Kennedy Road, when a lantern lecture, open to the public, will be given by Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, the subject being "Around the Matterhorn and Mt. Blanc."

We have received the sum of \$50, the result of a bet in regard to the number of men added to the Defence Corps through the introduction of compulsory service. This money we are sending to the Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt, O.F., for the Services Entertainment Fund.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board, yesterday, a letter was read stating that the Governor-in-Council had given permission for water to be used from the mains for the proposed trough closets at the Diocesan School on the condition that the sanction may be revoked at any time. The water is to be separately metered and paid for at the rate of fifty cents per thousand gallons.

A whist drive was held at the R.G.A. Sergeants Mess, Victoria Barracks, by the members of the mess, on Monday evening. The prize-winners were:—Ladies—1st, Mrs. Mace; 2nd, Mrs. Phillips; 3rd, Mrs. Thornton. Men—1st, E. S. M. Tatton; 2nd, Staff-Serg. Thorne; 3rd, Sergt. Davis. Mr. May carried out the duties of M.C., and Mrs. May undertook the arrangements for refreshments.

Nomination papers for a representative of the Non-official Justices of the Peace upon the Legislative Council may be obtained at the Magistracy. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., whose term of office expires on the 18th inst., has expressed his willingness to offer himself for re-election, and, in view of the yearman services which he has rendered to the community, his return is not likely to be opposed.

THE LATE MR. UN KUM WA.  
THE PUBLIC'S TRIBUTE OF  
RESPECT.

The remains of the late Mr. Un Kum Wa, whose sudden death at Canton on Friday was recorded in Monday's issue of the *Daily Press*, were brought to Hongkong last evening. A large and representative gathering of the British and Chinese communities met the steamer and followed the coffin as it was borne in state to the Tung Wah resting-house.

First went a company of little girls strewing the line of route with flowers. Then came the jostling throng of the bearers, Chinese priests, mounted Police Reserves, the Police Reserve band, the bier, the chief mourners, the Police Reserves' bugle band, the Police Reserve Ambulance Company, the Portuguese Company of the Police Reserve and the general public. Both the Captain Superintendent of Police, the Hon. Mr. C. Mei, Messrs. and the Deputy Superintendent of the Police Reserve, Mr. F. C. Jenkin, were present and the Chinese Companies of the Police Reserve were at full strength. Mr. Un Kum Wa took an active part in the organisation of these Companies and had always evinced the greatest interest in their welfare. Throughout the streets traversed great crowds collected and many a silent tribute of respect was paid to the memory of one who was held in the highest esteem not only by his own countrymen but by all the British residents who knew him.

Upon arrival at the Tung Wah hospital funeral rites were performed by the Chinese priests. Chopen's Funeral March was played by the bandstand three times were blown on the bugles. Refreshments were served, and, as is customary, white cotton handkerchiefs were distributed to all present.

The British Chamber of Commerce and the Association of Exporters were represented by Mr. D. K. Blair, and there were also present representatives of the Chinese Club, the Tung Wah hospital, the Po Leung Kuk, the Chinese Cemetery committee, and other Societies, of which the deceased was a member.

Dr. G. H. Thomas, Messrs. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., Chai Sui Ki, M. Q. Miao Fong, J. M. Wong, Wong Kwong Tin, Tung Lai Cheung, Fung Ping Shan, and Lau Chi Pak (Chinese Police Reserve Committee), Messrs. A. J. Gedge, A. M. Preston and Woodhouse, Dr. Kwon, Po Leung Kuk, Messrs. S. W. Chow, Li Ping, Lau Chai Pa, Chan Shi Meung, Chai Jai Wai, Lau King Chai, Lau Tim Hing, Un Hing Chi, Ling Sau, Lim Cheuk, Li Pak Lung, Chan Kai Ming, Leong Sui Tsang, Tse Yau Chi, Cheuk Chak Fan, Lee Cho Shiao, Ho Lai Chek, Chan Mung Hing, Ip Ka Un, Lo Cho Shan, Wong Ka Nung, Kwan Tong Kuk, Lum Chan Shan, Lum Hung Lung, Ho Ngok Lau, Cheong E. wai Ng, Chan Chi Nam, Tam Pak Shu, and Ho Chak Sung.

The floral tributes numbered over two hundred and included wreaths from the British Chamber of Commerce and the Association of Exporters, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Recreation Club, the Hongkong Police Reserve (Chinese section), and Messrs. A. R. Lowe and A. M. Williams.

## CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG HONG" JAN 10.]

STEPS TAKEN TO COMBAT THE  
PLAGUE.

PEKING, January 8th.  
Wang Pao-kui, Secretary to the Cabinet, has stated that it is uncertain whether Wong Shi-chen will resign.

Li Chang-tai has wired to the Provinces to agree to mediation.

Tao Kun and Chang Hwa-tate demanded that the Government should issue a declaration of war, but as the Government has not replied these leaders will go to Peking.

The Government has established a bureau to combat the plague of Shansi.

The Committee of the New Year fancy dress dance held at the Military Hospital on the 4th inst. have had much pleasure in handing over to the Cigarette and Tobacco Fund the sum of \$11.21 which was kindly presented for that purpose, by "The Cigar Lady" as the result of an auction in which she disposed of some of the "smokey" trimmings of the clever dress with which she had just won 1st prize.



# THE WAR.

## BRITISH CAPTURES AND LOSSES LAST YEAR.

### NEW MINEFIELDS FOR PROTECTION OF ALLIED SHIPPING.

### LORD READING APPOINTED HIGH COMMISSIONER TO U.S.A.

### FINE WORK OF BRITISH AND FRENCH IN ITALY.

### THE PREMIER'S SPEECH ENDORSED BY ALLIES.

#### Branco-Belgian Front.

##### LATEST CABLES. (THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

##### THE BRITISH FRONT. RAIDS REFUSED.

LONDON, January 7th.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—  
We repulsed a raid south-eastward of Ypres. Hostile artillery was active at Passchendaele.

##### EARLIER CABLES. SPASMOTIC ACTIVITY.

LONDON, January 7th.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports occasional hostile artillery firing to the south-east of Messines.

##### FRENCH FRONT. INTENSE ARTILLERY DUEL.

PARIS, January 7th.  
A communiqué states:—There was a very intense artillery duel at night-time on the right of the M. se, in the Bezonvaux and Les Chambrettes regions. Five enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

#### Italian Front.

##### LATEST CABLES. (THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

##### THE ITALIAN RESISTANCE. GOOD WORK OF BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS.

LONDON, January 7th.  
An Italian official communiqué states:—The British and French batteries repeatedly shelled positions and the rear areas between Vidor, Pontedella and Graila, achieving excellent results. The British patrols forced the river Piave at some points.

#### Aerial Activities.

##### LATEST CABLES. (THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

##### AIR REPRISALS ON ENEMY TOWNS.

LONDON, January 7th.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

Aeroplanes on Sunday machine-gunned, with 11,000 rounds, troops, transports and other targets, and dropped three tons of bombs on different objectives.

We brought down six and drove down two machines.

Two of ours are missing.

AMSTERDAM, January 8th.  
A telegram from Karlsruhe, dated the 4th instant, reports Allied air attacks on Mannheim, Rastatt and Friburg.

The *Telegraph* states that the big new flying camp on the Oostackeron-Ghent-Lokern-Antwerp line has been greatly damaged in the aerial attacks.

##### EARLIER CABLES. BOMBS DROPPED IN SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, January 6th.  
An invisible aviator, of unknown nationality, bombed a Swiss railway train near Lake Neuchâtel.

There were no casualties, but the windows of the train and telegraph wires were destroyed.

#### The Near East.

##### EARLIER CABLES. (THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

##### FIGHT NEAR ADEN.

LONDON, January 7th.  
The War Office announces that it is reported from Aden that a strong reconnaissance in the direction of Hatum and Jabir resulted in the destruction of Hatum's defences.

The enemy's casualties were severe.

##### General.

##### LATEST CABLES. (THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

##### LORD READING'S NEW POST TO U.S.A.

LONDON, January 7th.  
It is understood that Lord Reading has been appointed British High Commissioner to the United States and will also take charge of the British War Mission at New York and Washington, Lord Northcliffe remaining the head of the British Mission to the United States in London.

LATER.

The appointments of Lord Reading and Northcliffe are officially confirmed.

LONDON, January 8th.

Lord Northcliffe interviewed, said Lord Reading's appointment emphasised the tremendousness of the task of representing all the British interests in the United States at a time when the inter-dependence of each other's war efforts had assumed such a vast scale.

He was of opinion that Lord Reading would be given full authority to act on his own initiative, as was the case during his former visit. He would possess the goodwill of the people and the Government of the United States. Our combined establishments at Washington had grown so much that they would now make the most creditable showing in Whitehall.

LONDON, January 8th.

It is officially announced that Sir Cecil Spring Rice is departing from Washington on leave.

Lord Reading's appointment as High Commissioner will have the character of Ambassador on Special Mission, with full authority over all British Missions in the United States.

##### BRITISH CAPTURES AND LOSSES.

##### FIGURES FOR LAST YEAR.

LONDON, January 7th.

The War Office has issued the following statement of British captures in 1917:—

In the Western Theatre 73,131 prisoners and 831 guns.

In Palestine 17,646 prisoners and 108 guns.

In Mesopotamia 15,944 prisoners and 324 guns.

In East Africa 6,728 prisoners and 18 guns.

In Salonika 1,055 prisoners.

Total 1,145,44 prisoners and 781 guns.

The British losses on the Western Front were approximately 27,500 prisoners and 166 guns, in Palestine 610 prisoners, Mesopotamia 267, East Africa 100 and Salonika 202, making a total of 28,379 prisoners and 166 guns.

#### NATIONAL WAR BONDS. RECORD SUBSCRIPTIONS.

LONDON, January 7th.

Last week's subscriptions to the National War Bonds through the banks amounted to nearly £24,000,000, a record for a week.

So far over £211,000,000 has been subscribed through the banks and over £11,000,000 through the Post Office.

Up to December 29th over £137,000,000 was realised by the sale of War-Savings Certificates.

#### MR. ROCKFELLER'S BENEFACTION.

#### DONATION TO MEET INCREASING WAR EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, January 8th.

Mr. Rockefeller has given five and a half million dollars to the Rockefeller Foundation to meet the increasing expenditure of war work.

Mr. Rockefeller's contributions to the Foundation will now total 130 million dollars.

#### THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, January 8th.

Silver is quoted at 45d. per ounce, and the market is steady.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### THE RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

#### A SIGNIFICANT SILENCE.

AMSTERDAM, January 7th.

The Heads of the Quadruple Delegations at Brest-Litovsk have jointly sent a wireless telegram to the President of the Russian Delegation pointing out that the period of ten days allowed to the other belligerents to decide whether they should participate in the peace negotiations expired on the 4th instant, and that no declaration regarding their participation in the negotiations had so far been received from any other belligerent.

There is also a long roll of Officers and Members of the Order.

LISTS OF OVERSEAS AWARDS DEFERRED.

In order to meet the convenience of the Dominions and Colonies, and in view of the present slowness of communications, it has been arranged to defer until a later date, probably March 1st, notification of the lists of appointments to the Order of the British Empire in respect of services in or for the Dominions and Colonies.

#### TEST CABLES.

#### FIGHTING THE SUBMARINES TWO MINEFIELDS FOR PROTECTION OF BRITISH SHIPPING.

LONDON, January 7th.

Lloyd's Agency announces that two new British minefields for the protection of merchantmen against submarines have been laid, covering practically the whole sea area between the Belgian coast and Dover and Folkestone.

The British mine area off the coast of Jutland and the German seaboard has also been enlarged.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### INTERESTING FRENCH FIGURES.

PARIS, January 7th.

The Ministry of Marine has published diagrams showing that the losses of the Allied merchantmen owing to submarineism have steadily decreased since June.

The measures taken after the serious crisis which culminated in April, 1917, so reduced the losses that the situation in December, 1917, was better than in December, 1916.

The losses of supply-ships had been reduced by 14 per cent, especially owing to the convoying system.

The results of the destruction of enemy submarines were also encouraging. The losses, based on certainties, had steadily increased since the end of September, 1915. They were during the last quarter of 1917 nine times greater than the corresponding period of 1916.

The decrease in the losses by submarineism was due, not to the reduction of floating tonnage, but to the new measures.

#### THE FINNISH REPUBLIC. RECOGNITION BY GERMANY.

LONDON, January 7th.

Germany has recognised the Finnish Republic.

#### THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

LONDON, January 8th.

A *Gazette* comprising forty-six pages contains the names of the recipients of various grades of the Order of the British Empire for war services. It is headed by Dame Grand Cross conferred upon Queen Alexandra.

Seven Knights Grand Cross include Sir Arthur Lee, Director of Food Production; Sir William Plender Wingate, High Commissioner of Egypt.

Five Dames Grand Cross include Viscountess Northcliffe.

Sixty-eight Knights-Commander include Mr. William Goode, honorary secretary of the National Committee for Belgian Relief; Mr. Alexander Grace, Managing Director of the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company (Glasgow); Mr. John Lloyd, Director-General of Recruiting; Mr. James McKelvie, Managing Director of Messrs. Vickers; Mr. Roderick Jones, Managing Director of Messrs. Reuters, Limited; Mr. Charles Stewart, Public Trustee; Major-General Lee Stack, acting Sirder.

Fourteen Dames-Commander include Lady Lugard, the founder of the War Refugees' Committee.

[Lady Lugard, the wife of Sir Frederick Lugard, who succeeded Sir Matthew Nathan as Governor of Hongkong in 1907, is, of course, well known to many residents in the Colony. Since the outbreak of hostilities Lady Lugard has been identified very closely with special war work.]

Sir John Furler, Mr. James Andrew Beddon, Labour M.P., and Mr. James Parker, Labour M.P. for Halifax, have been appointed Companions of Honour.

Two hundred and seventy-two Commanders include Miss Stevenson, private secretary to Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. J. J. Virgo.

There is also a long roll of Officers and Members of the Order.

#### BRITISH EMPIRE'S WAR AIMS. AMERICAN PRESS COMMENT.

WASHINGTON, January 6th.

Official circles generally approve of Mr. Lloyd George's speech for its moderation and clearness.

One official said that the Prime Minister had taken the statements of the British, French and Italian political leaders, and even President Wilson's, and developed them more sharply than they had been originally formulated.

The American Press widely comments on the statement as a timely and decisive step, clarifying the position of the Entente Powers, and which must be met before any peace-gathering can be thought of.

The *Sun* says the statement tells the Teutons squarely that the peace they desire is attainable without national destruction or intolerable humiliation.

The *New York Times* says it is impossible to exaggerate the pledge to stand by French democracy till death. "We can imagine no more appalling blunder than failure to support the French demand that Alsace-Lorraine should be restored."

#### GERMANY'S AMBIGUOUS DECLARATIONS.

LONDON, January 7th.

Professor Forster, writing in the *Berlin Post*, ridicules the German idea that Great Britain went to war to get rid of Germany's commercial competition, and America to secure her foreign investments.

"Great Britain and America are waging war to remove war and the peril of war from the world. Germany's actual readiness for peace must be manifested in a more concrete form than by her general ambiguous declarations."

#### THE FRENCH VIEW.

PARIS, January 7th.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech has profoundly impressed all circles in France, especially labour.

The French Press unanimously hail it as the most important speech delivered by the head of any Government during the war.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that the vital goal is the prevention of a future war, and the establishment with that object of an effective League of Nations. The terse triple formula with which the speech concludes may go out to the world as the Empire's message, endorsed by the sister nations of our great Commonwealth.

The *Times* says the speech is the most important State document issued since the declaration of war.

"To attain a League of Nations we are ready to fight to the death, and to employ that control of raw materials which is among the most potent weapons of the Allied democracies."

The *Daily Express* states:—"Germany finds herself taken seriously. It is the supreme test of her sincerity."

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., in a speech at Glasgow, says that Mr. Lloyd George's speech was an expression of the mind of a man who said that all problems would have to be settled when the clouds were lifted.

The *Daily Mail* states:—"We can never offer better terms. Mr. Lloyd George's allusion to Germany's need for raw materials after the war is a reminder that, while we command the sea, it is possible to harden our price."

The *Daily News* says the nation can go forward with a clear conscience and a firm purpose. We have laid down the lines for a clean peace.

#### GERMAN COMMENT.

AMSTERDAM, January 7th.

The *Versiche Zeitung* describes Mr. Lloyd George's speech as the first tangible British peace offer, but a peace at the expense of Germany's allies and the return of German colonies in exchange for the strengthening of the British position in Asia is not acceptable.

The *Lebische Zeitung* says that Mr. Lloyd George's words have changed, but the old Imperialistic aims are wholly maintained.

The *Lebische Zeitung* says the old desire to smash Germany for ever is still apparent, and the answer will be given by submarines and the German troops on the Western Front.

#### MR. HUGHES' OPINION.

MELBOURNE, January 8th.

Mr. Hughes, in commenting on Mr. Lloyd George's speech, said that both the tone and the terms were worthy of the hour and the man.

#### EMPIRE'S THANKSGIVING DAY.

LONDON, January 7th.

According to the Royal Proclamation, Sunday, January 6th, was observed as a Day of Intercession in the Churches of all denominations throughout the land.

In hospitals and training camps there were special forms of prayer and thanksgiving. In several instances volunteers attended churches and military bands assisted the choir.

Public-houses were voluntarily closed all day.

There were intercession services at some of the cinema theatres and the message of the Prime Minister was shown on the screens at others.

#### GUATEMALA CITY DESTROYED.

WASHINGTON, January 7th.

Further earthquakes in Guatemala City have completed the destruction of the remaining parts of the city and caused 300 more deaths.

#### CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

Canton, January 8th.

#### THE RESULT OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

The Tsuchun Mok Wing-sen, after the bombardment, called all the leaders into consultation. It was at last decided that the Generalissimo, Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the Tsuchun should each have his own limited power, and that the appointment of any delegate for Foreign Affairs must be approved by the Generalissimo.

Both sides have agreed to these terms and the trouble may now be regarded as settled. We are informed, however, that Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who is now out of favour with the public officials, proposes to leave Canton.

THE TUCHUN'S RESIGNATION.

Owing to the split between the Generalissimo and the Tsuchun the latter has asked General Luk Wing-fong for instructions. It is said that the Tsuchun has decided to resign, and that his successor will be Admiral Ching Pik Kwong.

#### GENERAL LUNG'S MOVEMENT.

Reports have been received stating that General Lung Chai-kwong recently sent his armies from Yeung-Kong into the interior.

Another report states that General Lung's troops, about 2,000 strong, have entered Yeung-Kong city and that the magistrate and other city authorities have fled.

#### ANOTHER TRANSPORT CAPTURED.

It is reported that one of Lung's transports, the *Tai On*, which was returning to Hoi-Kow, after conveying troops to Liu-Chow, has been captured by the Hoi-Ki, and will be brought to Canton.

#### PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The President recently sent delegates to enquire into the real opinion of the South-West. We are informed that Dr. Wu Ting-fong received a cable from the President, requesting him to go to Peking to explain the views of the South-West regarding the peace negotiations.

Wu, owing to the President's continued policy of sending troops to the South, has not yet agreed to go to the capital.

MOVEMENT OF NORTHERN SQUADRON.

The Defence Commissioner of Swatow has wired to the Tsuchun stating that the Northern gunboats *Sui-We* and *Ting Su* left Amoy yesterday. They are expected to go to help General Lung in King-Chow. We are informed that three gunboats of the 1st Squadron have been sent to watch them.

#### THE WORLD'S GOLD PRODUCTION.

The world's total gold production during 1915, as published by the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, shows that the estimates made by various authorities earlier in the year were very near the mark. The actual figure amounted to \$470,442,038, a decrease of something over eight million dollars compared with 1915, but an increase of about ten and a quarter millions compared with 1914.

The decline is largely explained by a falling off in Australasian, American and Canadian outputs which have been only partly offset by an increase of about six million dollars in the African yield. It appears that the war has had little direct effect on gold production, most of the producing countries being out of the direct track of the conflict.

Even in direct track of the conflict, the effect on gold mining felt was the withdrawal of working forces for the army. Mexico's activity was diminished by internal troubles entirely.





## A Double Safeguard.

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## GREAT DAYS. VICTORIES OF 1917.

(By "THE TIMES" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

Four fighting days in the British campaign of 1917 stand out conspicuously above the rest—namely, those of April 28th, June 7th, July 31st, and September 26th. These have all been days of grand attacks, planned and destined to prove the superiority of the British over the German arms in battle. All have been well planned, finely executed, and completely successful. With heavy loss of men, material, and moral, the German Armies in front of our gallant troops have been thrown out of the strongest positions ever created by the wit of man.

This last battle of September 26th only differs from the others in that it is a continuation of the day of July 31st, and the completion of the Commander's plan for that operation. Nothing but the horrible weather of August and the early part of this month prevented it from being fought out to its logical and inevitable consequences long ago. In the sudden fields of Flanders an Army is dependent, and too much dependent, upon the weather. This was, always true, but it is particularly true now that we have systematized this new warfare and do not normally send our infantry outside the cover of our guns. The guns must be moved before they can be followed up by another, and given sodden ground, the great weight of heavy guns, and the complete disappearance of all ordinary means of communication in the area between contending armies, fine weather is next to indispensable before guns can be successfully moved up.

Any delay in the prosecution of an attack, once it has been launched is necessarily disadvantageous. During the delays caused by the weather an enemy is able to withdraw his shattered troops and guns, to repair them, and within a minimum period of three weeks to send his regiments back into the line and to reorganize his reserves. In this particular case of the battle of July 31st the main objective of our troops was completely exposed by that day's fighting, and the Germans ever since have piled up defences and accumulated troops to arrest the British advance on the Meuse road. Hindenburg and his chief lieutenants have visited the scene of strife and everything possible has been done to prevent Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig from achieving his purpose. A maze of strong places, provided with every defensive and offensive apparatus known to man, was created, and in rear of this was an unusually large number of divisions held in reserve, and obviously retained for counter-attacks of more than ordinary violence.

All the more credit is due to commanders and troops for not only overcoming all these super-defences in a few hours, but for holding all the gains of the 26th in the face of powerful and repeated counter-attacks delivered with the greatest determination by fresh reserves. Neither serious check nor fault is discoverable in the conduct of this masterly attack. It has been proved many times in this war that nothing can safely be omitted in the mounting of a grand attack, and that if there be any want of skill or science, whether in staff work or the direction of any arm, it is sure to exact a terrible punishment. When, on the other hand, generalship, staff science, and the conduct of all arms in battle approach perfection, then, and only then, do we read of such glorious victories as those of Arras, Vimy, Messines, and Menin Road.

General Petain has rightly commended in very warm terms the Commander and the Staff of the Second French Army. We also have a Second Army Commander and Staff of whom we are proud. We saw them at work at Messines when they showed themselves the equals of those of our other Armies, and here east of Ypres they are in their own domain. It is perhaps true that the Germans east of Ypres have put up against us a more perfected defence than the history of this war has even shown, or than future history will disclose. The defeat of our British Armies is the desire most deeply felt in German breasts, and as Hindenburg has known nothing but defeat in the West since he assumed command, we can be sure that all the best paraphernalia of German militarism has been arrayed against us. In four hours all was tumbled into the dust or mud, and *ruksdorf* was once more the German battle-cry.

We know, of course, that the subversive German Press, taking its orders from the nearest military authority, who will in his turn be inspired by Ludendorff, will talk once more of the elastic German defence, will say that there is no break through, and will conclude that it does not matter. It matters a great deal, or at least, if we had prepared such tremendous positions as those from which the Germans have been four times driven by us this year with immense loss of prisoners and guns, we should think that it mattered. It would have proved our inferiority. The implacable will of our Commander-in-Chief in France imposes itself upon the enemy, and gives him the law. It is not a question now of whether German Armies in our front be beaten, but only when they will be beaten, and the harder the resistance the greater the defeat.

Let us talk of strategy again when the process of beating the Germans down is further advanced. The Germans in the field must first be made to acknowledge their inferiority by constant hammering, and strategy returns when this object has been attained, and when all available German reserves have been used up. This process goes on in the West with constant grinding effect, and it is no less terrible because the Germans do not talk about it. Would peace be the dominant interest in Germany were there a belief anywhere that the Germans could win? They cannot win, and well they know it. But can you win a war and lose a peace, and here diplomacy steps in to make or to mar the vintage of victory.

## ON THE MARCH IN PALESTINE

The thing, that was that I've seen in barracks, camp and action too, I tell them over to myself.

An' sometimes wonder if they're true.

—KIPKING.

An Australian was once asked what the desert was like. His answer was expressive: "You got miles and miles of sand," he said, "Then miles and miles of blooming sand, and then d—n all!" And so it must have seemed to those who, in the early days of driving the Turk back from the canal, had to cross that monotonous and seemingly unlimited stretch of country that lies east of the Suez Canal. Different from the Libyan Desert, which is all stony; it is just rolling sand dunes covered to a slight extent in places with a coarse, camel grass, and very rarely are one's eyes soothed by the greenness of a Palm Grove.

Our work on the western front being accomplished, recognized, and multiplied, we found ourselves one early morning waiting to entrain on the Eastern Express. The familiar green of the engine, with its letters L and S.W.R. turned the thoughts of many of us to our "little grey home in the West." But not for us this time the string of palatial cars that roll out of Waterloo; rather the useful freighter whose home is at Nine Elms. In the baggage compartments, the only difference being that the former are allowed more room, and so the fortunate possessors of camp chairs can spread them out, while others sit on their valises. The time being early Spring, there was no necessity to spread an awning of blankets to keep off the sun. A warning whistle from the engine, prepares us for the jolt, and a good jolt it is, as, punctual to the moment, our train pulls out.

We then proceed to make ourselves comfortable for the journey that lies before us. The wise campaigner will always have something on him to read, so books and old newspapers soon appear from the various haversacks, and are shared round by all. The permanent way is not the essence of smoothness, but as an engineering proposition it is a marvelous accomplishment, as, although only ballasted with sand it successfully stands the strain of the heavy freight trains carrying supplies to the front; and even at home you do not see larger or more heavily loaded trucks. With no cuttings and not many deviations to escape gradients, the line stretches away to its distant goal, and the slowness of an uphill pull is compensated by the downward run, when the train apparently taking charge the engine-driver, to show that he is really in authority, momentarily jams on the brakes, producing a jolt sufficient to shake out your back teeth. It is all in the day's work, and there are more ways of travelling than in a Pullman car.

The increasing heat, with its accompanying glare, begins to make reading a tricky game, and one by one, we drop off into a fitful slumber, but when the word is passed that we are overtaking some Yeomanry Regiments, every one hastily rises. Greetings are exchanged, for we recognise many of the riders, and until a fold of the ground shuts them out from our sight, we gaze with admiring and envious eyes, at the marching squadrons for whom a man carries his belongings on his back, he never has to go running round looking for his luggage.

There was no halt for lunch, so, at mid-day, the contents of the luncheon basket (or rather box) were duly examined and tested. Then followed a pipe, and a return to "slumber while ye may." It was close on four o'clock when the roar of the surf told us we were approaching the end of our journey, and well up to time our train ran into a collection of sidings. Detraining did not take long, for when a man carries his belongings on his back he never has to go running round looking for his luggage.

Our orders were quickly given us, and away we marched over some of the heaviest sand we have met (and our knowledge of sand is considerably extensive). Across a Wadi, lined by palm trees, their feathery tops waving to the sea breeze, and up through some fig orchards we went, and out into the open plain, the far side of which we found our camping ground. Tents were there waiting for us, and soon the only sound to be heard was that of the mallet striking the pegs, which were well sunk into the ground, and when sand had been piled on the curtain we felt we were all secure against storm. In exploring round next morning, we found some fragments of a high-explosive shell close by what had been a Turkish machine-gun emplacement.

The adjacent town had for a long time been the Headquarters of the Turkish Army, and their old horse and camel lines were only a quarter of a mile away from us. The town of El Arish was the cleanest we have met in Egypt; and we were much struck by the fact that many of its inhabitants and their houses, picturesque they looked with their variegated, coloured robes of sheepskin, the natural shades of brown, black and white being most effectively well blended. Here we had an example of the excellent shooting of our guns, as the fort is a heap of ruins, the surrounding houses being untouched by our shells.

In going through the fig orchards, one wondered at the barrenness of the lower branches, until the explanation was furnished by the sight of a large bird of prey, most of them standing on their hind legs to reach the leaves. What those goats lived on must always be a mystery. Grass there was none—pickings there were none, an occasional fig leaf could hardly be called a meal; but the effect of their presence was to warn what should have been masses of greenery into barren senescence. We had a good example of how the sand covers everything in time. It was necessary to dig what is commonly called a "Funk-Hole," when the party struck the top of a large dune. They broke through it, only to find it filled with a very fine dry sand, finer than that outside. Whether it was a tomb or well-head we do not know, as we got our orders to march before it could be cleared. (Continued at foot of next Column.)

## LARGEST CORN CROP IN AMERICA'S HISTORY.

A corn crop larger by more than 60,000,000 bushels than ever grown in the nation's history is the production of the farmers of the United States this year (says a message from Washington, dated November 8th). The Department of Agriculture to-day, in its preliminary estimate of the crop, placed the quantity at 3,191,033,000 bushels. Conditions since the October forecast caused a reduction of about 19,700,000 bushels in the indicated output.

Potatoes also are a record crop, with a total of 430,000,000 bushels, but unfavourable weather late in the season caused a reduction of 13,000,000 bushels.

Tobacco production is a record. "The corn crop of 1917 is notable as occupying the largest acreage and producing the largest total crop on record," said a statement of the Department of Agriculture. "The yield per acre, however, is not exceptional, owing to an unfavourable season, characterized by a late Spring, a cold Summer, which was too dry over much of the corn belt, and early and damaging frosts, and frosts, this season being thus shortened at both ends. Thus, unhappily, the beautiful crop contains much corn that did not fully mature, probably in excess of 20 per cent., although most of this had reached the dough stage, making it useful for silos and early feeding."

"The potato crop, estimated at 400,000,000 bushels, is the largest on record, notwithstanding an unfavourable September and October, which cut down the actual production below the forecasts made earlier in the season. The northern commercial sections were most seriously affected by the unfavourable weather during October. The quality of the crop is slightly above average."

"The buckwheat production of 16,933,000 bushels fell below early forecasts, although it is up to an average in total production compared with former years."

"The flaxseed crop, estimated at 9,648,000 bushels is very disappointing in its outcome, being smaller than early forecasts, and much below an average production."

"The tobacco crop of 1,183,475,000 pounds is the largest on record."

Perhaps some unit is now enriched by some rare find of antiquities, perhaps not! I think not, decidedly not.

At any rate we shall never know, as I am sure nobody will ever go back to look.

Half-past five one evening found the brigade fallen in full marching order, and punctually to time, we set out on the first stage of that march which was to bring us to the battle line once more. North of the camp we struck the road, that monument of a great brain-wave on somebody's part. Pleasant to walk on, carrying a good spring, it stretches from the canal to the front, but the heavily-laden infantryman must beware of holes, for should one catch his foot, a nasty shaking fall is the result; we were one of those who fell, so we knew. Hence frequently down the line comes the old hunting cry "Ware Hole."

A few days' march brought us to the old boundary line of Palestine; and we were spread out in detached parts in a wide semi-circle, a line on the ground above the station falling to our particular lot. Our dug-outs were sunk in high dry areas, and very pleasant it was to look over miles of green cultivated land, reminding one very much of our own downs at home.

A stay of a few days was made unforgettable by a Khamsen which came on, and as digging parties had to be formed all day, the men's endurance was tested to the utmost. We left at 1.30 p.m. with the Khamsen still blowing. After a morning's digging, great was our relief when we arrived at our position under the trees of Khay Yarus. Khan Yunus, they tell me, was the home of Delilah. From what we saw, there are at present no fatal beauties which are at all likely ever to make a man turn his head towards them, much less turn it for him. We suppose the breed has died out.

*Alas tempora, alas foeminae.*

In the centre of the town is a well of excellent water about 120 or more feet deep. The motive power is supplied by a little oil engine that saw its origin in our own country. We told the R.E. Corporal that if she got out of order we could easily produce some of the boys who helped to make her. Overlooking the well is a mosque which, it is said, was once a castle built by — de Bouillon. It may be so—the ponderous wall looks like it.

We were bivouacked on the ridge north-east of the town, in grassy fields with cacti hedges, most of company headquarters being able to find trees to provide shades for our dug-outs. A short stay here and we soon found ourselves digging shelter holes behind the light ground south-east of Gaza. We had only to go about a hundred yards to look down over the valley where the Wadi Ghazir runs, and see away in the distance, the minarets of Gaza showing white amidst the palm groves. And again, on the right hand, the distant hills, where lay the Turkish lines.

Digging was the order, and good trenches were dug in those fields of barley—excellent barley most of it was, so. Many of our frugal-minded handsman cut and stacked lots of it. May it be of some use to somebody. Probably some mounted troops will benefit by it later.

In the barley were quail, many quail, so we must needs sally forth one afternoon in front of our wire, after having warned everybody likely to misinterpret our proceedings. What matter that a Turkish aeroplane sailed high above one, its course marked by the white puffs of our bursting shrapnel. Ten braces were brought down in 15 hours, and the mess provided with a welcome addition to its usual menu.

Another move to a scene of greater "liveliness" at a hive of dug-outs made in the sides of various vadi, where amidst the dust of their beds, kicked up by passing traffic, settling on all and sundry, we realised the old, old truth:—"Beatus ille qui procul negotio," etc.

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**THERAPION No. 3**

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and from All Wine Merchants.

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PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM. Of all Chemists. Made in London.

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 9th to 15th January, 1918.

Day of Week	Date of Month	HIGH WATER			LOW WATER		
		H'gms	Mean Time	Height	H'gms	Mean Time	Height
Wed	9	6.10	3.7	1.15	2.2	6.55	6.8
Thurs	10	6.17	3.9	1.19	1.6	6.57	6.8
Fri	11	6.2	3.9	1.23	1.0	7.40	7.0
Satur	12	6.40	4.0	1.19	0.6	8.27	8.2
Sun	13	6.17	4.1	1.26	0.1	9.15	9.1
Mon	14	6.15	4.2	1.26	0.0	10.15	10.1
Tue	15	6.13	4.3	1.23	0.1	10.43	10.4
		6.10	4.4	1.20	0.2	10.51	10.5
		6.04	4.5	1.13	0.2	10.54	10.5







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11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.  
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**INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.**

**PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI via SWATOW .....	"WINGSANG" .....	Thurs., 10th Jan. 2 light.
HAIPHONG .....	"TAISANG" .....	Friday, 11th Jan. 7 a.m.
MANILA .....	"LOONGSANG" .....	Friday, 11th Jan. 3 p.m.
MANILA .....	"YUENSANG" .....	Friday, 16th Jan. 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG .....	"MAUSANG" .....	Tuesday, 22nd Jan. 7 a.m.
BANDANK .....	"MAUSANG" .....	Friday, 25th Jan. noon

CALCUTTA LINE. Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

**SHANGHAI LINE**—Ballings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through

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**BIRNEO LINE**—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.  
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and

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UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS, all European  
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SAN FRANCISCO

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SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES**

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STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAV ON OR ABOUT	
JITABOEM..	AMOY	21	24th Jan.	JAV
TJHLATJAP	AVA S MAC-SAB	22	18th Jan.	ORE
TJIKIN ... ..	JAVA	23	27th Jan.	SHANGHAI
TIMANOEK ...		Jan.	24th Jan.	JAVA

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To SAN FRANCISCO.			
“ VONDEL ”	... ..	10,000	11th Jan.
“ ORANJE ”	... ..	5,000	23rd Jan.
“ KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN ”	... ..	12,000	6th Feb.
“ OPHIR ”	... ..	5,000	20th Feb.
To SINGAPORE AND JAVA.			
“ PRINSES JULIANA ”	... ..	14,000	17th Jan.
“ WILIS ”	... ..	5,000	26th Jan.
“ REMBRANDT ”	... ..	10,000	9th Feb.
“ GOEN TOEB ”	... ..	10,000	23rd Feb.

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SIN JANUARY A.D.						
Station.	Hour.	Rainfall at Sea.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction. Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	6 a.					
Nemuro	8 p.					
Hakodate						
Tokio						
Kobe						
Nagasaki						
Kagoshima						
Oshima						
Naha						
Ishijima						
Romin Island						
Weihaiwei	6 a.	50.56	24	87	NNW	b
Hankow						
Ichang						
Kiukiang						
Shanghai						
Canton		30.69	18	89	NW	1
Singhai		34.64	24	100	NNW	1
Gumlat		30.85	20	82	NW	1
Sharp Peak		30.49	44	60	NW	2
Ariory						
Bwaot						
Tahiti	6 a.	30.51	43	64	N	4
Iahi lu		30.83	48	"	"	4
Talinas		30.31	53	"	"	4
Kobun		30.16	56	"	"	6
Pescadores		30.47	48	"	"	6
Canton	6 a.	30.48	41	57	"	1
Hongkong		30.28	47	10	N	6
Macao						
Yuechow			47	27	N	4
Hutchow	2 a.					
Fakhoi						
Phullen	7 a.					
Tourane						
Capetown						
Aparrí	6 a.	30.14	64	76	NE	0
Lagapan						
Manila		30.93	68	83	NNW	2
Samoa		29.4	74	75	N	0
Sancti Spiritus		30.89	73	82	N	4
Ilolo		30.65	73	89	N	0
Burgeo						
Unani	4.20	29.84	75	"	"	0
Labuan		6.34	72	66	"	0

T. E. CLAYTON, Director.

1. **BAROMETERS**, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. **THERMISTERS**, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. **HUMIDITY**, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. **DIRECTION OF WIND**, to two points.
5. **FORCE OF WIND**, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. **STATE OF SKY**, in blue sky, a detached cloud, a drifting rain, a fog, a gloom, a hail, lightning, a overcast, a passing shower, a squall rain, snow, a shower, a variability, a dew (wet).
7. **MAX** in inches, tenths and hundredths.

**HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.**

Hongkong Observatory, January 8th

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date 6 a.m.	On Date 3 p.m.
Barometer ...	30.28	30.38	30.36
Temperature ...	68	47	54
Humidity ...	15	10	16
Wind Direction ...	North	North	NE
Force ...	—	6	2
Weather ...	b	b	b
Rain ...	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 7th 59  
 Lowest open-air Temperature on 8th 45

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**WEATHER REPORT.**

January 8th, at 11.32.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok and Indo-China. Moderate increases of pressure have occurred at the majority of reporting stations; the anti-cyclone has attained abnormal intensity.

Strong monsoon will continue along the China coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.90 inch. Total since 1st January, 0.00 inches, against an average of 0.18 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gay Road	{ N. & E. winds fresh; fine.
Formosa Channel	{ North winds, strong.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook	{ The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	{ The same as No. 1.

## VISITORS AT HOTELS.

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Mr. B. Anthony	Mr & Mrs. H. Kino
Mr D. Abraham	Mr & Mrs. Lanier
Mr Geo. S. Aobibault	Capt T. L. Lawren
Mr J. H. Baring	Mr D. de laungan
Mr H. Murray Bain	Mr & Mrs J. Lawrentine
Mr W. E. Barkers	Mr J. G. Guidon—
Mr Z. Baring	—Lavalée
Mr S. H. A	Mr & Mrs J. J. Leiris
—Baxter	Mr & Mrs Albert Lewis
Master Baxter	Mr Columbus Little
Capt J. Baxter	Mrs. Longfield
Mr J. D. J. Bell	Mr G. L. Lo
Mr E. B. Bellot	Mr & Mrs F. Matland
Mr & Mrs Biber	Mr H. E. Mastin
Mr R. J. Birbeck	Mr G. H. May
Mr J. D. Birrell	Major — Mrs J. D.
Mr & Mrs E. Braddell	—Macdonald
Mr Travel and family	Mr W. W. MacMillan
Capt. — Mrs. Brannan	Dr & Mrs O. Marriott
Mr W. U. Brownl	Mr J. J. McInosh
Mr N. Burns	Capt. — Mrs. W.
Mr & Mrs A. J. van	—Molathous
—Buren	Mr C. M. Molannes
Mr L. A. Caldron	Mr J. Marcelot
—Miss Carmichael	Mrs A. H. Souder
Mr & Mrs Carmichael	Mr & Mrs G.
Mr E. W. V. Capern	—Mugilton
Miss M. Clarke	Mr H. O. Nell
Mr R. R. Plankett—	Mr J. Nicolson
—Cole	—Mr. K. Deane
Mr J. D. Courtney	—Quinn
Mrs J. Oronal	Dr & Mrs Grace
Mr & Mrs J. L.	—Orozio
—Davidson	—Miss Pluvella
Mr. Mac E. Enallt	Mr E. S. P. Otinger
Miss M. G. Joia	—Mr P. C. Putts
Mr & Mrs Henry	Mr W. J. Pudge
—Gargan	Mrs B. Pritchard and 2
Mr B. H. Githier	—children
Mr & Mrs J. G. Gley	Mr H. J. Ray
Mr V. Gouldhouse	Mr J. Rouvelman
Mr & Mrs J. Guidi	Mr D. Strickman
Mr J. Gray	Mr G. Riech
Mr J. E. Green	Dr D. Roudigne
Capt. T. F. Hall	Capt. A. Robinson
Mr & Mrs Robt Hall	Mr S. H. Senner
—Hawth	Mr T. H. Seybt
Mr G. Harpore	Mr C. H. Shannons
Mr E. F. Hobz	Mr C. H. Stone
Mr A. K. Hodgins	Mr A. W. P. Spiers
Mr & Mrs Paul	Mr J. Stalker
—Hodgson	Mr A. W. van de Star
Mr L. Hope	Mrs J. J. steep
Mr W. R. Hoogewoort	Mr H. F. Stenham
Mr A. Shulton Hooper	Mr C. C. Templeton
Capt & Mrs R. Innes	Capt N. Tyson
—Mrs Innes	Miss Van Vleek
—Grandchild	Mr W. W. V. Wino
Mr J. Jolley	Mr H. F. Volckers
Capt. & Mrs E. B.	Mr W. J. van Waglon-
—Jones	—donk
Mr F. W. Walker	Mr W. H. Walters
—Jones	Mr J. W. Walker
Mr E. M. Joseph	—Jones
Mr & Mrs M. R. de	Mrs J. Walton
—Journal	Mr T. T. Williams

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 Dr & Mrs. Angus and  
 Mr G. Bauserman  
 Mr W. Burgess  
 Mr E. A. Butts  
 Mr E. Colebrook  
 Mr D. Corcoran  
 Mr J. Crookston  
 Mrs Crookston  
 Mr L. A. Donaldson  
 Mr. Edgway  
 Mr Chester Felix  
 Mr E. J. Giles  
 Mr J. O. Gilling  
 Mrs Mrs Gregory  
 Mr & Mrs Hiammes  
 and children  
 Mr G. R. Haywood  
 Mr A. W. T. Hoy  
 Mr J. Irwin  
 Mr J. Jackson Wm.  
 Mrs B. James  
 Mrs L. Kilbre and  
 child  
 Mr P. B. Kincaid  
 Mrs B. Ligg  
 Mrs Listman  
 Mr B. Masserman  
 Mr D. Mathie  
 Mrs McAtane  
 Mrs McGe  
 Mr H. M. McTavish  
 Mr W. Morley  
 Mrs E. A. Nelson  
 Mrs W. O. Passmore  
 Mr & Mrs O. M.  
 Richardson  
 Mr B. Searles  
 Mr E. M. Swerkin  
 Mr K. M. Swain  
 Mr T. Smith  
 Mrs Stewt and  
 children  
 Mrs Stubbings and  
 daughter  
 Capt & Mrs R. Swain  
 Mrs Thompson  
 Mr A. L. Sch  
 Mr & Mrs Underwood  
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 Mr & Mrs H. B. L.  
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 Harling  
 Mr & Mrs J. C. M.  
 Hazley  
 Mr F. R. Johnson  
 Mr & Mrs J. J.  
 Jonkebre  
 Mr & Mrs Kock  
 Mrs L. K.  
 Mr & Mrs T. L. L.  
 and  
 Capt & Mrs H. M. O.  
 Macaulay, R.A.M.C.  
 Miss Martin  
 Mr E. F. Hastingsley  
 Capt & Mrs Viers  
 Macaulay  
 Mr & Mrs C. D.  
 McLauchlan  
 Mr & Mrs J. G.  
 Nightingale  
 Mr T. L. Perkins  
 Mr & Mrs W. E.  
 Roberts  
 Mr & Mrs H. Russell  
 Mrs Stubbings  
 Mr & Mrs V. Findley  
 Smith  
 Mr & Mrs A. Findley  
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 Mrs K. Susan  
 Mr Walsh  
 Lt.-Col. John Ward  
 M.P.  
 Mr & Mrs E. Wetton  
 Mrs Wetton



## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Large cargo and passenger ships of 10,000 tons, calling at DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA, and STRAITS to SHIRAZ, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

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## C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"TAMING"	On 8th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 10th Jan., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 12th Jan., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 16th Jan., 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, making Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Agents.

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HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodations for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent catering.

FOR  
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW  
AND RETURN.  
(Occupying 9 to 15 Days).

"SAITAN" ... Capt. & E. H. ... TUESDAY, 16th Jan. at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Place)

For Freight and Passage apply to—  
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

### APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA STRAITS SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

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WESTWARD

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DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

## P. & O. S. N. CO.

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO

### MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO  
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
Colombo	10th Noon	Str. from Colombo	11th 1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.  
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

### SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

SS. LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

### INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment),  
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,  
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

### MARSEILLES AND LONDON, Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.  
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMER	Leave Hong Kong	Leave SINGAPORE	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
The Intermediate	Service is Temporarily Suspended			

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Round the World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.  
Return Tickets at sea and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.  
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & L. T. JONES, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.  
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to  
E. V. D. PARR,  
Superintendent.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and LANGKAT.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and SAKI MARU (FRIDAY, 16th Jan., at 11 A.M.)  
YOKOHAMA Capt. Yoshikawa 12,000

SHANGHAI, KOBE and ATSUTAMARU (SUNDAY, 13th Jan., at 11 A.M.)  
YOKOHAMA Capt. Imizu 16,000

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE BOMBAY MARU (WED'DAY, 14th Jan., at 11 A.M.)  
Capt. Tsuruga 18,000

### EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.

For Further Information, apply to—

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents Nos. 222 and 223

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

### SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.  
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hong Kong
TENYO MARU	22,000	SAT. 19th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	WED. 23rd Jan.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	SAT. 9th Feb.
SEISHA MARU	9,000	FRI. 22nd Feb.
KOREA MARU	18,000	SAT. 9th Mar.
SHIRAKA MARU	18,000	FRI. 22nd Mar.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Seishu Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

### SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CHUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.  
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,500 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.  
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.  
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Agent,  
King's Building.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

### FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.  
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

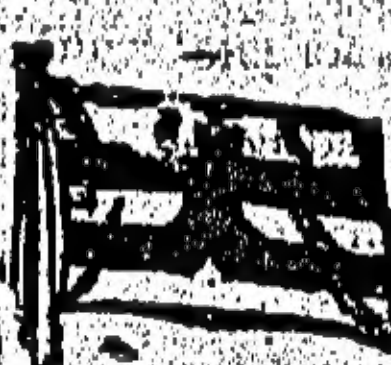
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,  
Queen's Building.



## O. S. K.

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.  
TRANS-PACIFIC.

"MANILA MARU"	THURSDAY, 31st Jan., at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	THURSDAY, 1st Feb., at 3 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU"	THURSDAY, 23rd Feb., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken up through Bill of Lading for U.S.A. and transshipment are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE

FORMOSA LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Amoy, Tainan, via Swatow and Amoy.

"JOSEPH MARU"	WED'DAY, 9th Jan., at 8 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU"	SUNDAY, 13th Jan., at 10 A.M.
"SOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY, 17th Jan., at 8 A.M.

These Formosa Line ships will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be used.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tr. No. 744 and 745.

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